

Anderson Intelligence.

HOYT & CO., PROPRIETORS.
JAMES A. HOYT, EDITOR.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum, and ONE DOLLAR for six months. Subscriptions are not taken for a less period than six months. Liberal deductions made to clubs of ten or more subscribers.

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Liberal contracts will be made with those wishing to advertise for three, six or twelve months. Advertising for contracts must be confined to the immediate business of the firm or individual contracting.

Obituary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of local interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Announcements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 14, 1875.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

Subscribers at Pendleton are requested to call upon Dr. P. H. E. Sloan, who has been furnished with a list of such as are in arrears, together with those whose times will expire within the next thirty days. All payments made to him will be duly acknowledged.

Mr. James W. Poore has again kindly consented to make up the club at Belton, and all persons heretofore belonging to that club are requested to hand in their names and money to him at once. He may be found at the store of Messrs. Stringer & Poore.

Rev. L. W. Tribie will attend as usual to making up the club at Honea Path, and subscribers in that vicinity are requested to report without delay to him at the store of Messrs. J. L. & D. S. McCullough.

Week of Prayer.

Last week was generally observed throughout the world as a season of prayer, in which all denominations of Christians united, in accordance with the recommendation of the Evangelical Alliance. The services were held alternately in the different churches in Anderson, beginning at the Baptist Church on Monday morning, and ending at the same place on Sunday afternoon, when a fair congregation assembled despite the inclement weather, and listened to impressive and eloquent addresses by Revs. W. W. Mood, J. S. Murray and D. E. Frierson. The services were unusually interesting, and will not soon be forgotten by those present.

An Extension of Time.

It has been semi-officially announced that the time for the payment of State and County taxes, without the penalty of twenty per cent., will be extended to the 30th of January inst. This is in accordance with the amended tax law, which gives sixty days from the time the taxes were begun to be collected. In some counties, the time will be extended further than the date specified, as the books were not opened until recently, owing to various causes. The Legislature has the power to extend the time for collecting without the penalty, but we do not presume that this authority will be exercised, and our citizens may expect the penalty to be added on and after the 30th inst.

Gen. Gordon's Advice.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, sent the following telegram to Gov. McEnery, Lieut. Gov. Penn and Col. R. H. Marr, urging the utmost forbearance to be exercised by the people of Louisiana, under the exasperating circumstances by which they are surrounded. His noble advice is to his brilliant record, and gives force to any expression of this character:

WASHINGTON, January 7.

I congratulate you on the forbearance of the people. Still forbear. Bear every wrong, and if arrests and handcuffs are resorted to, still forbear, and your rights will be vindicated by the American people. You cannot better serve the interests of Louisiana, of the South generally and of liberty, than by continued forbearance, even unto death.

J. B. GORDON.

A Newspaper at Greenwood.

We have received the first number of the *New Era*, issued at Greenwood, in Abbeville County, which is a thriving, energetic and prosperous town, and a prominent point on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. The paper is published by a joint stock company, and is edited with care and ability by W. K. Blake, Esq., a gentleman of culture and decided merit. His editorials are carefully prepared, and the main point of a successful newspaper is tastefully arranged. We refer to the selections, of course. The projectors of this enterprise will accept our warmest wishes for their permanent success. Abbeville County now has four excellent newspapers printed within its borders, which ought to be a guarantee that its ancient reputation for intelligence and improvement will be amply sustained.

Memorial Ball in Edgefield.

We are highly gratified to note the brilliant success which attended the memorial ball and bazaar, inaugurated by Miss Charlotte Wigfall, of Edgefield, in behalf of the monument now in course of erection by the State Monument Association, intended to perpetuate the names and deeds of our heroic dead in the late war. The successful entertainment was held on the evening of the 30th ult., at the residence of Miss Wigfall's mother. The house itself is one of the most ancient landmarks of Edgefield, and was built by the late Edmund Bacon, Esq., (the grandfather of Miss W.) more than seventy years ago. The generous and patriotic purpose in view was supplemented by unusual energy in carrying out the design, and the entertainment is described as an uncommonly beautiful and brilliant affair, noted for its refinement and artistic merit, and far surpassing anything old Edgefield has witnessed within the last twenty years. Although open only a single night, Miss Wigfall realized between \$150 and \$200 for the noble cause in which she has so energetically engaged.

Miss W. is a daughter of the late Rev. Arthur Wigfall, and a niece of the late distinguished Senator Wigfall—a young lady very prominent and influential in social life, and possessing great taste, energy and public spirit. Her heart and hands are always engaged in every good work, and we beg to extend a hearty congratulation upon the merited success of her noble undertaking. Her zeal and enthusiasm for the memories of the patriotic dead should be embalmed and treasured in the hearts of all who were the grey in days gone by.

The Military Interference in Louisiana.

The extraordinary and unprecedented action of the military authorities in Louisiana, violently interfering with the local affairs of a sovereign State, has attracted attention throughout the United States beyond anything which has occurred since the firing upon Fort Sumter. President Grant is primarily responsible for this flagrant outrage, and does not hesitate to assume the responsibility. He believes that it was necessary to preserve law and order, and justifies the conduct of Gen. Sheridan by declaring that peace and tranquility shall be maintained. In other words, while inaugurating these rigorous and unauthorized measures, he will compel a peace were it to produce a solitude. We do not regard Sheridan as amenable to the people for this unjustifiable assault upon liberty. He is a soldier by profession and instinct. His only thought is to command and obey orders. It was not his own volition that carried him to Louisiana, but that of his master. While he is coarse, brutal and unprincipled in the execution of his orders, and there is no extension for his brutality and coarseness, these things reflect upon his military reputation, and do not concern the main point, which is that liberty has been assailed and threatened, and the American people are now brought to the verge of a military despotism. Every genuine lover of civil and political freedom will recognize that the embodiment of these threats and assaults occupies the highest office within the gift of the nation. It is President Grant alone who permits this invasion of sacred and inalienable rights. His policy has regulated events in Louisiana, and there is no escape from the responsibility which he so unhesitatingly assumes.

Congress, however, must bear its share of the odium which attaches to the unhappy condition of Louisiana. Its failure during the past two years to provide a settlement of the troubles existing in that State has allowed the opportunity for President Grant to exercise a rigorous policy towards that unfortunate people. He has frequently remonstrated with Congress, and urged a settlement of existing difficulties by the law-making power; at the same time declaring his purpose to sustain the Kellogg government at all hazards, while the matter depended upon his decision. But, just as Congress awakes from its tardiness, and is about to determine the question for themselves, the occasion is offered for President Grant to interfere, with the strong arm of the military power, in the organization of the State Legislature, and strike a blow at the rights and liberties of the people. It was his final opportunity to sustain the usurper Kellogg, whose power was crumbling and fading away, and in doing so he was precipitating a fearful issue upon the American people. We have no fears in regard to the ultimate result before this tribunal, unless the spirit of liberty quails in the presence of armed authority. The indications point with unerring certainty to a just and stern rebuke of this ruthless invasion and marked usurpation. The final, crowning infamy of this Louisiana business will not only throttle the aspirations of President Grant for a third term, but will submerge beneath its waves the already expiring hopes of the Republican party.

Manly Protests.

When the conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature were ejected from their seats by military force, the scene was made intensely interesting by manly and earnest protests against this flagrant outrage upon the rights and liberties of the people. General de Trobriand was the officer designated to perform this ungracious duty, and he seemed conscious that he was engaged in work unworthy his rank and profession as a soldier. When Speaker Wiltz asked whether it was his intention to remove any of the conservative members elect, General de Trobriand replied that he was not there to decide upon the legality of the proceedings, but was simply obeying orders, and hoped that his presence alone would prove sufficient. The Speaker replied that force was necessary to compel an observance of such orders, to which the General responded that he would make a show of force, and shortly afterwards returned with United States soldiers, who were halted outside the hall. When the members were designated, each individual was taken into custody by two soldiers, and after making a formal protest, was marched out of the hall. But the scene must have been thrilling when the venerable Thomas Vaughn, of Caddo Parish, a silver-headed old man, was accosted by General de Trobriand and his guards, and, as he rose very slowly to his feet, in the most solemn and impressive manner, expressed his indignation in the following words:

"A General of the United States Army has placed his hand upon my shoulder and commanded me to leave the floor of this House. As a member of this body, duly elected by the people of Caddo Parish, and as an American citizen believing that the rights of American freemen are not yet at dead, I desire to enter my solemn protest against this outrage."

The old man was marched out by the file of soldiers amidst the most profound silence. Speaker Wiltz was then asked to resign his seat as the presiding officer, but he declined to surrender the gavel, and troops were ordered to displace him at once. He gazed upon the scene in silent indignation, and stepping slowly down from the desk, in a voice broken with emotion, uttered the following memorable words:

"In the name of the people of the United States, and in the name of my bleeding State, and in the name of the God of Justice, I again enter my solemn protest against this interference. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, your Legislature has been invaded and taken possession of by the military forces of the United States. Under these circumstances I do not consider it my duty to longer remain."

Speaker Wiltz left the hall amid the most enthusiastic applause, and was followed by all the conservative members. These indignant remonstrances were fully supplemented by Gov. McEnery, who telegraphed the following protest, addressed to President Grant:

Grant and Sheridan.

The military usurpation in Louisiana, prompted by President Grant and carried out by General Sheridan, has evoked indignant protests from every section of the country, and from men of every shade of political opinion. We make a few extracts to show the feeling aroused by this violent encroachment upon the liberties of the people:

The *New York Evening Post*, edited by Wm. Cullen Bryant, says that the people are inclined to an indulgent treatment of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan. "He has never pretended to be anything but a soldier, and a rough one at that. When there are no great campaigns to be made his fancy naturally turns to Indian warfare, and it is therefore not surprising that, finding himself under orders in Louisiana, he believes that he is there to fight Piegans or Mooloes. It is true that if he had not added to his military virtues something of the broader culture which civil life would have dimming their military renown, he would never have proposed that, in a purely political struggle, citizens of a free State; citizens representing a majority of the people of that State, should be outlawed as bandits, and brought to the summary judgment of the drumhead with short shrift and a volley of musketry. In the whole record of political crimes and political blunders committed by the Republican party there is nothing which surpasses in blundering criminality yesterday's proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives. In the Senate, a resolution was offered calling upon the President for information. Instead of allowing it to pass, the Republican Senators opposed it on a wretched quibble, but opposed it in such a way that they forced themselves and the Republican party into the position of defending the Louisiana wrong; defending the action of the President and of the Lieutenant General, and adopting the drumhead banditti policy. Of course there will be scarcely a dissenting voice in the popular verdict rendered upon the situation thus apparent to the country. After yesterday's proceedings, it seems vain to hope for any good thing from the Forty-third Congress except its final adjournment. But that adjournment brings up a very serious question. We have heretofore urged an early meeting of the Forty-fourth Congress on the ground of the necessity of action upon financial questions and other matters affecting the business interests of the country. The graver inquiry now presents itself whether it is prudent to leave the Federal Government during the interval from March to December in the hands of its executive branch; whether the liberties of the country are safe in the absence of Congress so long as important political concerns are turned over to a military officer who disposes of them as if he were fighting Piegans. It is hardly too much to say that the Republican party will find it impossible to rally from the effects of this staggering blow received in the house of its friends."

The *New York World* utters the following earnest and indignant remonstrance: "We can have nothing but praise for the spirit in which the Representatives of Louisiana yielded to the tyranny which they could not resist. We say deliberately that there was no reason why they should not have resisted, and resisted to the death, this foul outrage upon law and liberty, except the hopelessness of resisting. A rising year would have had consequences which the pitiful and terrible even to think of. These consequences were present to the legislators of Louisiana, who not only yielded with decency when they could not resist with hope, but who have thus far stayed the hands of their constituents. But we say also that, terrible as would have been the consequences of resistance yesterday, they are less terrible than will be the consequences of submission on the part of the people of the United States to the outrage which has been perpetrated upon them all through the people of Louisiana. For that submission, or any tolerance of this last and worst outrage of the traitor who sits in the President's chair, which stops short of driving him from it into darkness and disgrace, will be a confession that the American people are no longer fit to have the liberties which in that case it will not take them long to lose; and it were better that the gutters of New Orleans should run with blood than that the Republican government should be exchanged throughout the country, as it has been exchanged in New Orleans, for the rule of a stupid and sordid tyrant."

The *New York Times* says a dispatch as that which Gen. Sheridan sent to the Secretary of War on Tuesday is not warranted by any facts known to the public, and could scarcely be warranted under any conceivable circumstances. "We have never published such a document before, and we must say nothing like it has ever been seen in this country under a constitutional government. It almost induces one to believe that the world has gone back two or three hundred years in the theory or practice of government. Cromwell did, indeed, serve Ireland pretty much as Gen. Sheridan proposes to treat Louisiana, but most of us were under the impression that that system of government had been definitely abandoned. We are at loss to make out what are Gen. Sheridan's ideas of the Constitution under which he lives, or of the functions of Congress, or of the powers which may rightfully be exercised by a Lieutenant-General in the army. There is a shorter cut still which Gen. Sheridan might have recommended, and all its amendments declare the constitution and all its amendments nullified,—but up Congress—put down all newspapers, and then proclaim himself Dictator, with Gen. Sheridan as his sole minister and chief executor. If Gen. Sheridan had advised this course at once he would scarcely have shown greater ignorance or disregard of law than he has done in his most extraordinary, and we must add, disgraceful dispatch of January 5th."

The *New York Herald*, referring to the call for the mass meeting of citizens on Monday evening last, to express the public sentiment of New York on the recent extraordinary proceedings in Louisiana, says: "The President cannot affect to ignore or undervalue such a demonstration, supported by such eminent names. They express the almost unanimous public sentiment of this great city on a subject which the enlightened part of our citizens are as competent to judge of as President Grant or any of his advisers. They feel that the use of the army in breaking in the unexpected public legislative body of a sister State in peaceful session is a blow struck at the very foundation of our institutions. The President is bound to pay some regard to the public opinion of the country. It ought not to be confident that he is right when the best sentiment of the best classes condemns him. It is at least his duty to pause and reflect, and to re-examine the grounds of his unprecedented action."

This respectable and influential call ought to convince the President that there is a limit beyond which no public officer in this republican government can go with impunity. The people do not forget the services of General Grant; they do not grudge him the fame he so fairly won as the commander of their armies in the most momentous crisis of our history. It is due to him more than any other man that we possess an undivided country. It was his military genius that reunited a sundered federation, and the great body of the American people are disposed to pass a lenient judgment upon his occasional mistakes in civil administration. But they would have him remember that their respect and attachment to constitutional government and deeper sentiment than personal admiration and gratitude, and that no past services, however distinguished and brilliant, can atone for a want of fidelity to the spirit of our free institutions or release him from his solemn oath to "preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." In his first inaugural address he declared that he would have no policy to enforce against the will of the people,

and if this call shall revive and invigorate that purpose his countrymen will throw a broad mantle of indulgence and oblivion over his recent great mistake. The eminent republicans who have signed this grave call have put their names to it "more in sorrow than in anger."

REMONSTRANCES OF GOVERNORS IN SEVERAL STATES.

BOSTON, Jan. 7, 1875.

The following passage was added by Governor or Gaston to his address shortly before its delivery:

The presence of an armed force of the United States at a legislature of a State for the purpose of settling an election contest between political parties is matter of great concern to all people of all States, more especially in a case where the possible effect of such presence may be to subvert the popular will and impose upon a people rulers whom they have not selected. I invite the immediate attention of the Legislature to this subject.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7, 1875.

Governor Allen has just sent the following message to the General Assembly, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

I desire to call your attention to the grave circumstance of the interference of federal troops in the organization and proceedings of the Legislature of a sister State. If the reported action of the military in unseating persons claiming to be members of the Louisiana Legislature and giving their places to persons contesting the same is true and is legal and proper, then the same interference would be legal and proper here, and it seems to me to be the duty of the representatives of the people of this State to at once enter a vigorous protest against an action that may be made a precedent at some future time for the overthrow of civil government here. If there is a law warranting the settling of contested election cases in State Legislatures by the use of federal troops, then in my judgment you should request its immediate repeal; if there is no law for it, then your indignant protest should be heard at Washington, insisting upon such action by Congress as will prevent in the future such flagrant outrages against civil liberty."

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7, 1875.

Governor Brown in his message to-day refers to Louisiana matters as follows:

Permit me to express my congratulations that, unlike the Legislative Assembly of our sister State, you have been allowed to assemble peacefully and perfect your organization without intimidation. No military force surrounds your Capital or drives from their rightful seats the representatives of the people. The edict of a petty tyrant does not here avail to disperse the State Legislature. Yet, your immunity from such an outrage is just now made more conspicuous by the spectacle of Louisiana trampled under foot and despoiled of her liberties. If we may credit the reports that reach us through the daily press and which seem to have the sanction of official authority, the power of the national government through its military arm is being used for the subversion of the liberties of the people of Louisiana. Possibly it is not in your power to do more than interpose a solemn and earnest protest against this glaring crime. Yet if it be all that the representatives of so valorous a State as Tennessee may do, I trust that your protest may be made with such emphasis and earnestness as to arrest the attention of every patriotic citizen in this Republic and awaken the people everywhere to a sense of the danger that threatens our constitutional liberties."

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7, 1875.

The Legislature organized to-day. Governor Woodson's message is a lengthy document, devoted almost exclusively to State affairs. Touching the Louisiana question the Governor takes strong ground against the Kellogg government and federal interference, and urges the Legislature to adopt resolutions expressive of the indignation felt by the people of Missouri at the policy pursued by the President and the radical party.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

—Gen. Morgan L. Smith, of New York, who had a wife or two ago, had his life insured for \$100,000.

—The *Abbeville Press and Banner* reports an accident to Gen. Samuel McGowan, who received a heavy fall whilst descending the front steps of his residence, just after the recent storm of sleet, and was severely and painfully bruised. He was confined to his bed, and unable to move his body without great pain.

—Rev. G. C. Grimes, of Laurens, after a protracted and painful illness of several months, died at his residence in that village on the 14th inst. Mr. Grimes was for many years connected with the ministry of the Baptist denomination, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

—Great preparations are being made for the revival of the Charleston meeting on the Washington Course. The first meeting since 1850, under the auspices of the South Carolina Jockey Club, will open on the 20th inst. The course and stables have been put in fine condition, and a number of races are already in training on the ground. A large attendance is expected.

—Depositors in the Charleston branch of the Freedman's Savings Institution, numbering over 6,000 and representing over \$250,000 of deposits, have held a meeting and adopted a memorial to Congress, showing that the depositors were mostly of the laboring class, who were induced to place their money in the bank under the impression that it was guaranteed and protected by the general government, and praying Congress to take measures for their indemnification.

—On Tuesday night, 5th inst., a fire occurred at Hodges' Depot, which destroyed the stores of McGee & Cason, Barnore & Brownlee, and Nix & Anderson, together with an unoccupied store of Mr. Alexander, recently erected. McGee & Cason, in whose store the fire originated, lost \$12,000; Barnore & Brownlee, \$5,000; no insurance on either establishment. Nix & Anderson, insured for \$2,000, did not lose much over that amount. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

—A destructive fire occurred in Orangeburg on the 5th inst., which destroyed the entire business portion of the town, and the aggregate loss will not fall short of \$150,000, upon which there was an insurance of not more than \$15,000. The merchants lost heavy stocks of goods, and the loss falls with great severity upon them. The building of the Orangeburg *News*, with its contents, was entirely consumed. This is the third time Orangeburg has been desolated by fire within the last twenty years.

—Sheridan telegraphed on Friday to the war department that he finds himself misrepresented in the Northern papers, as their comments are telegraphed to New Orleans, and smart under criticism. He says he was instructed to report the actual condition of affairs in the South, and that he did so briefly. If necessary he will send the names of four thousand persons who have been murdered in the South since the close of the war, and that he can read give as many names of murderers unpunished. When the dispatch was read by the President he said: "Peace shall be maintained in the South even if it requires the economy of blood."

A Card.

ANDERSON, January 12, 1875.

To the Ladies of the Presbyterian Congregation: For the additional New Year's Gift of two elegant Safes, I desire to return our sincere thanks, as being most acceptable and timely presents. May God's blessing rest upon the kind donors.

Yours truly,
D. E. FRIEISON.

Senator Conkling says that President Grant will sign anything that Congress will pass, and the Boston *Post* suggests that they pass the temperance pledge to him.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

T. D. KENNEDY, LOCAL EDITOR.

PERSONAL.

We had the pleasure of a call on Monday last from our former townsman and esteemed friend, Dr. J. W. Gurley. He is at present located on Whitehall Street, in the city of Atlanta, where his skill and ability in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear and throat are fast acquiring for him a reputation. He was here on professional business.

We had the pleasure of a call on Monday last from Mr. Eugene G. Evans, now a resident of Atlanta, Ga. We were glad to learn that he intends removing shortly to Pendleton, where he proposes to engage in business again. His numerous friends and former customers will give him a cordial welcome.

Representatives Orr, Vandiver and Simpson left on Monday morning to resume their places in the Legislature, which convened on Tuesday evening. Senator Cochran will go down this morning, we understand.

BRIEF MENTION.

Preferred creditors are said to be those who do not sue their debtors; at least, we would prefer that class of creditors to any other just about this time, when money is scarce, and taxes inevitable.

A safe financial platform for the new year: "Contract old debts, but don't contract new ones." We commend this sound and wholesome advice to every one of our readers, especially to delinquents.

Attention is directed to the reduction in price of the Soluble Pacific Guano and Acid Phosphate. Upon application to Mr. J. N. Robson, the overcharge will be refunded on all sales made this season at the former price.

The weather continues bad, with a constant fall of rain and sleet, which renders the sidewalks almost impassable, on account of their slippery condition. Business is dull, except in the case of the retailing of the necessities of life and preventives against colds—corn whiskey and "old red eye."

By reference to the advertisement of Mr. C. E. Horton in another column, it will be seen that he will sell to the highest bidder on Friday, 29th of January next, ten or fifteen valuable Town Lots in the thriving Town of Williamston. The lots contain from two to four acres, and are in close proximity to the celebrated Williamston Spring.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. E. B. Benson & Co., which appears in our issue of this week. They offer for sale ten desirable building lots in the flourishing Town of Hartwell, Ga. As Hartwell is destined to become a business place of some importance at no very distant day, the investment in building lots at that place would be a good one.

The *Abbeville Medium* says that Rev. Wilson Ashley, known to a number of our readers as one of the oldest and most respected ministers of the Baptist denomination in this latitude, made the old year memorable by marrying three different couples on the 31st of December. It is said that these marriages made a total of four hundred and eighty-nine couples united in wedlock by Bro. Ashley during his ministerial career.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

At the meeting of New Prospect Division, No. 68, on Saturday evening, December 26th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

J. G. Riley, W. P.; J. L. O. Shaw, W. A.; L. J. Burris, R. S.; J. W. Shaw, A. R. S.; A. L. Eskew, F. S.; Z. L. Burress, Treas.; W. L. Bryson, C.; M. L. Snipes, A. C.; J. J. Martin, I. S.; J. L. Snipes, O. E.; Rev. S. Isabel, Chap.; Jasper Hembree, P. W. P.

This Division was organized July 1st with thirteen members, and now has forty-two on the roll.

LARCENY.

On Tuesday night, 5th inst., a young man calling himself Charles Murray, took from the sitting-room of McGee's hotel in Belton an overcoat belonging to Mr. James W. Poor, of that place, together with two valises, belonging respectively to a Mr. Wilson, of New York, and Mr. Newton, formerly of this place, but now of Atlanta, commercial tourist. He was pursued and arrested in the vicinity of Lowndesville, about twenty miles from Belton. When taken, nothing was found in his possession but the overcoat, he having disposed of the valises on the way. The valises were found on the way back, and restored to their owners. The prisoner was brought to this place on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., and lodged in Jail. He says that he is a native of Alabama and a painter by trade; that he was passing through the up-country in search of employment, and was induced to commit the above-mentioned theft by intoxication.

THE NEW BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. O. H. P. Fant, Wm. M. Leavell and Joshua Jamison, the County Commissioners elected last, and effected a permanent organization, with Mr. Fant as Chairman. Mr. John M. Brown, the former kind and worthy Steward of the County Poor House, was re-elected, and Dr. W. H. Nardin was elected Physician. Both of these selections are good, and will doubtless meet with the approbation of all the citizens of the County. The Commissioners have evinced already that they are the right men in the right place, since they have this early taken into consideration the heretofore much neglected subject of the public roads. It is their intention to have the roads worked as soon as the weather permits, and in order to carry into effect this good purpose, they are determined to enforce the authority delegated to them by law. By their orders the public road near Eighteen Mile Creek has been considerably improved.

ARREST OF THIEVES.

About a week before Christmas, a bolt of cloth containing fifteen yards, and valued at \$22.50, was stolen from the clothing and furnishing store of Messrs. Smith, Clark & Sons, of this place, by some parties then unknown. Search was made for the missing goods and the thieves, with no effect, however, until Tuesday last, when Mr. L. P. Smith, of the above named firm, detected two strange colored men in Town with vests on of the same goods which had been stolen. They were immediately arrested and lodged in Jail. While undergoing an examination at the store, previous to their incarceration, they used the most impudent and insulting language, one of them even picking up a hatchet, and threatening to force his way out. Upon examining their valises afterwards, the remainder of the cloth was found made up into clothes. These colored men, as far as we can learn, have been loitering around this place for some time, following the profession of gambling. They hail from Abbeville, and judging from their appearance, they are a brace of confirmed thieves. Beyond a doubt, some of the recent robberies committed in this and the adjoining County of Greenville could be traced to them.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

At a meeting of Harper Grange, No. 296, held on the 5th of December, 1874, the following officers were elected to serve the present year: Wm. Harper, W. M.; Wm. Burris, Overseer; Jephtha Harper, Lecturer; D. B. Bowen, Steward; W. B. Hembree, Asst. Steward; L. J. Burris, Chaplain; John Harper, Treasurer; H. H. Welborn, Secretary; C. Tucker, Gate Keeper; Miss Fannie Williams, Ceres; Miss Maggie Richardson, Pomona; Miss Susan Hunter, Flora; Miss Ann Derriocot, Lady Asst. Steward. The officers were installed at the regular meeting in January by Bros. W. W. Russell and P. R. Brown.

At a regular meeting of Town Creek Grange, No. 215, held on Saturday, 9th of January, 1875, the following officers were elected for the present year: P. R. Brown, W. M.; L. D. Harris, Overseer; H. H. Gray, Lecturer; Robert Moorhead, Steward; P. E. King, Assistant Steward; L. W. Gentry, Chaplain; Robert Stevenson, Treasurer; Thos. B. Lee, Jr., Secretary; C. C. King, Gate Keeper; Miss Ann Mattox, Ceres; Miss Emma Moorhead, Pomona; Mrs. Ann King, Flora; Miss C. Stevenson, Assistant Steward. The installation will take place at Concord Church on Friday, January 15th, and the public generally are invited.

Owing to the bad weather and the dullness of trade, our energetic and enterprising merchant, Mr. N. K. Sullivan, has invested largely in hogs, which he offers for sale at 8¢ cents gross.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, December 23, 1874, by the Rev. W. P. Martin, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. Aaron Hall, Mr. PINCKNEY L. TATE and Miss CARA E. ARNOLD, all of Anderson County.

THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, Jan. 13, 1875.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the cotton market at this place has been dull for the past week. The market opened this morning at 13 to 13½ for middlings.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.

Cotton firm—middling 14.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

Cotton quiet at 15½ for middling.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MONEY SAVED, MONEY MADE.—It is no longer necessary to pay two and three profits.—Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co., beg to draw attention to their immense closing out sale of \$300,000 worth of Dry Goods, Carpets, Furs, etc., which takes place annually between January 1st, and February 15th, prior to purchasing their Spring Stock, at 275 King Street, Charleston, S. C.; 64 White Hall Street, Atlanta, Ga., and Bay Street, Jacksonville, Florida. Samples sent on application. Remit per Express or Post Office Order, or goods will be sent C. O. D. All retail orders over \$10 will be sent from the Charleston Branch free of charge.

AGRICULTURAL LIENS.—If you have not already ordered your Agricultural Liens to secure advances, do so at once. Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Charleston, S. C., keep on hand four different kinds, and if neither of these meet your views, they are prepared to print, at the lowest prices, any special form to order. If the Planter or Farmer has not yet bought the Rural Accountant, a book for simple farm accounts, let him do so at once.

They also have a New Agricultural Lease which gives the Landlord a lien on crop of tenant. This is very valuable.

"Tired Nature's Sweetest Restorer, BALMY SLEEP."—But there are times when this "Restorer of Strength" is denied us, times when our minds and bodies have been so overworked and are so worn out that we "woo the drowsy god in vain." The Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic) renews our strength and makes our rest sweet and refreshing.

FOUND!

ON Saturday last, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, which the owner can get by calling at the Confectionery of Mr. F. A. Daniels, in Masonic Building, and paying expenses.

Jan 14, 1875

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have started a Carriage Factory in the brick building in front of John R. Cochran's residence, where they are prepared to repair Buggies, Wagons, Harness, &c., in the most workmanlike style, and on reasonable terms. We expect to have on hand a few new Buggies to supply the trade. Bring on your old Buggies and have them repaired.

J. L. FANT & CO.
Jan 14, 1875

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

TEN beautiful BUILDING LOTS in the thriving Town of Hartwell, County of Hart, and in the Glorious Democratic Empire State of the South.

This Town, although twenty-two miles from a Railroad, buys more cotton, and does more business than Abbeville, and many other little Villages on so-called Railroads.

Apply to
E. B. BENSON & CO.,
Hartwell, Ga.
Jan 14, 1875

WILHITE & WILLIAMS.

WOULD inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have bought out Benson & Sharpe, and are receiving a fresh supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, etc., (selected by the senior partner, who has an experience of thirty years.) They expect to keep only pure and reliable Drugs. Also, LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, etc. Also, a full line of PERUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, CIGARS and TOBACCO. Pure BRANDIES and WINES, for medicinal purposes strictly, and other articles usually kept in our line. Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Jan 14, 1875

SALE OF LAND.

AT
WILLIAMSTON, S. C.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder on FRIDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1875, Ten or Fifteen very valuable TOWN LOTS in Williamston, S. C., each containing from Two to Four Acres, and lying within four hundred yards of the Female College or the Spring.

TERMS.—Cash, or approved Note, payable November 1st, 1875, bearing interest from day of sale at twelve per cent. per annum. Title withheld until the purchase money is all paid.

C. E. HORTON,
Williamston, S. C.
Jan 14, 1875

PAY YOUR DEBTS.</